The Union it must be preserved.

# Democratic Union State Ticket.

JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE. MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD, Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

"The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

# MASS CONVENTION

UNION DEMOCRACY

Conservative Citizens of Indiana, TO CONSIDER THE CRISIS OF THE COUNTRY.

In compliance with the generally expressed wish of the Democracy of Indians, the true friends of Constitutional Liberty, the Democratic State Central Committee invite the people of the State, without regard to past party affiliations, who desire to "preserve the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," to meet in

#### MASS CONVENTION Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 30th day of July.

The object in assembling the people at this time is to take into consideration the new issues which have recently been forced upon the country by the party in power-measures which have no warrant in the Constitution, and which are opposed to the spirit and purposes of our institutions: while, in the language of President Pour "war exists," to insist that its prosecution shall be confined to the policy solemnly set forth by Congress in July, 1861, that it is "not waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, bu, to defend and muntain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired," and to assure the Administration that a generous support will be given it, as the representative of the Government, in all necessary, prompt, and vigorous measures to overthrow armed rebellion against the Union, to sustain its legitimate authority and crush out Abolitionism, which is equally hostile to the Constitu-

The Committee are impressed with the necessity of the People assembling en musse at the time proposed, for the following reasons:

1. The Administration, Congress and a recently so-called "Union" Convention held in this State, have failed to announce what are the legitimate and appropriate means to put down the rebellion, and one and all have refused to even censure, much less condemn, the disunion schemes of the Abolitionists:

2. The so-called Republican-Union Convention failed to repudiate the gross frauds and corruptious proven upon the party in power by Congressional investigating committees of its

own appointment: 3. Congress has adopted measures, such as the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which, if constitutional, are ill-timed and unnecessary and calculated to create distrust in the minds of the loyal citizens of the border slave States, and the country generally, as to the designs of the Administration;

4. It has proposed to tax the people of the whole Union to pay for the slaves that States may see proper to emancipate, thus throwing additional burdens upon the productive industry of the non-slaveholding States, at a time, too, when every interest is called upon to contribute all in its power the means necessary for the prosecu-

5. It has encouraged wild schemes of negro philanthrophy; establishing free schools for the education of the blacks, supporting runaway negroes in idleness, and in agricultural experiments with negro labor, all at the expense of the People:

6. And in proposing and adopting general schemes of emancipation and confiscation, in clear violation and derogation of the Constitution, inconsistent with the declared policy of the Government solemnly set forth by Congress in July. 1861, against the dictates of huminity and sound political economy, thereby "impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the several States."

In order that the People, the source of power in all constitutional governments, who sincerely desire to perpetuate the Union, as founded and administered by our patriotic fathers, may have the opportunity to condemn these unconstitutional measures; to express their sympathy and their determination to support the Administration in every legitimate effort to crush out treason, "where'er it may rear its head;" to "defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution." and to uphold the rights and institutions of all the States unimpaired; to say to those in authority, the servants of the people, what are the legitimate and appropriate means to put down this rebellion; to condema fraud and corruption and all unconstitutional, illegitimate and unnecessary sures, calculated to weaken instead of strengthening a love and respect for the Union; to restore a wise, just, pure, equal and beneficent administration of the Government, such as the people desire; and to renew the pledge in ule by the last Democratic State Convention in behalf of the Democracy of Indiana, "That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution; but we are opposed to a war for the em incipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States," the Democratic State Central Committee, now ask them to assemble in mass convention.

All who desire to see the stars and the strines float over every inch of American soil in liberty, fraternity and equality; all who insist that the Government shall have a fixed policy in the prosecution of the war, known to the whole country; all who sympathize with the sixty thousand sons of Indiana who have volunteered and are in the field to defend and maintain the Constitution and the Union, and who wish to see them relieved from their arduous duties and expesure of health and life in defense thereof, by a prompt suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union not only in name but in essence; all who wish to preserve constitutional liberty, and the integrity of the Government under the Constitution, are invited to attend the proposed Convention and co-operate in the attainment of

While the gallant and patriotic Union men of Kentucky, and other border slave States, have devoted their efforts to preserve the Government as our fathers made it, will not the citizens of Indiana aid, by their counsels and their votes.

these patriotic citizens in repelling and rolling back the tide of Southern and Northern treason to the Constitution and the Union? For such a

of all good citizens. expected to address the Convention upon the in the New Albany Ledger of June 7th; momentous issues of the day.

By order of the Central Committee. GEORGE MCOUAT, Chairman .

"Are they Honest!" The Republican leaders, at the so called "Union" Convention, on the 18th of June, adopted the CRITTENDEN resolution passed by the down by the Republicans. The fact is the Reof their platform when they know it to be a cheat. stout negroes riding in Government wagons, while sick and wounded soldiers were walking. transparent humbuggery.

#### The Difference.

Twice has FREMONT been removed from command by his political friends for incompetency and disgraceful, to use a mild term, improvidence. But he has not manliness or self-respect uments with remarkable tenacity. That is the leged and report upon them. best evidence of his charlatanism.

Different is it with the brave and gallant SHIELDS. The Republican Senate reject his Pittsburg Post on the same subject: nomination for Major General, because he is not an Abolitionist, and he promptly resents that action by resigning. He is unwilling to hold a position in the army under such circumstances. Unlike FREMONT, he does not ask to be relieved of his command when a want of confidence is expressed in him by the President, and continue a between a gallant soldier, jealous of his honor, and a charlatan. While SHIELDS will have the he will receive, general contempt.

How It Works. A friend writing us a business letter from the Southern part of the State says: "The 'Old Guard' here are awake. Depend upon it, the INDIDGE for President now affiliating with the enough of "contrabands." than one hundred supporters of Lincoln and HAMLIN now co operating with the Union Democracy. If other parts of the State will do as well as this county, the success of the Democratic ticket in October by a majority of ten thousand votes is certain and sure."

Our intelligence from other parts of the State is equally encouraging. The Democracy have but to will it, and with effort our triumph is sure. The "Union" movement is everywhere regarded as a miserable humbug, a fraud, a trick of the Republican leaders to bolster up a sinking cause.

#### A National Humiliation.

official position to make a large sum of money. known. That is one case which has leaked out. As the report of the commission is withheld from the passed, with severe penalties, to prevent members of Congress hereafter to thus use their official positions. During the first year of a Repub- if anything further of this matter. lican Administration it has been found necessary to pass laws to prevent Congressmen and other gigantic war in which the very life of the Gov- vestigation. ernment is at stake. There is patriotism for you, there is loyalty, there is love for the Union. Never was there an exposure more degrading. It humilistruggle for national existence, when every man, especially those who have the conduct of public affairs, should be pure and self sacrificing, Congress is called upon to enact a statute, to prevent its own members from robbing the Government. And this, too, by a party which assumes all the the country-by the very men who are falsely Republican officials in that city were trembling to them: in their boots and calling upon the country for help, a prominent Federal officer, a Republican clean out that nest of corruption. We do not know but it would have been a fortuin a speech a short time ago, in view of the gross frauds and corruptions practised by those in authority, and that the liberties of the country were more in danger from that source than from the rebel armies. No wonder the Republican leaders in this State change their party name, and fail to indorse either the National or State Administrations. They want no such millstones about their necks. But they can not thus sincerely and truly do not desire to be. escape the responsibility of their crimes. Was there ever more brazen effrontery exhibited than corruption can triumph then faremell to the in-

The Stover Fraud. We understand that Governor Morton, of Inwill recommend the Legislature of Indiana to re- speedily suppress the rebellion. deem all the bonds of the Stover issue in the hands of innocent parties. If Governor Morton only to put down secessionism, but that twin and Loan Commissioner Brown have the credit mouster in iniquity, abolitionism; and this, no of the State of Indiana really at heart, they will | matter whether its mischievous doctrines are not wait for the action of the Legislature, but boldly and openly avowed, or is attempted to be will assume the responsibility of recognizing the covered up under the specious guise of confiscabonds at once, and withdrawing them from circu. tion, or the hypocritical cry of peculiar devotion lation. They have in hand money received from to the Union. the General Government which could not be bet | I am for the restoration of the old Government ter employed. So long as this issue, with all its as it was, leaving the people of the several States evidences of authenticity and genuineness, is re- to regulate and determine for themselves their pudiated by the State, no man of common pru dence will be willing to buy or to hold any Indiand security at any price whatever .- New York ish slavery, so be it. I shall rejoice to see it. But Herald, 25th.

What has "Hon. JESSE BROWN, Loan Commissioner," got to do with the fraudulent bonds? What business to recommend the Legislature to do this or that in reference to the matter?

# "Keep it Before the People,"

cently passed Congress and been approved by the States, which the abolitionists have been warring President, such as the bill for the abolition of against for years as "a covenant with death and slavery in the District of Columbia, the Hayti- a league with hell," but which I cling to as the Liberia recognition bill and the bill forever progreat charter of our liberties, designed for times hibiting slavery in the Territories now belong- of war even more than fo. times of peace, and ing to, or hereafter acquired by the United which I do not wish to see violated even under States, were introduced, advocated and voted for the orgent, but exceedingly dangerous, plea of to a man by the nitra Republican Abolitionists | necessity—the tyrant's plea in all ages of the in both branches of Congress, and that the same | world's history. class of men in Congress are united in pressing Understanding the position I have indicated to the passage of general confiscation and emanciclass of men in Congress are united in pressing

These Republican Abolitionists, with a few, a power would most speedily terminate the rebelvery few, honorable exceptions, constitute the lion, crush out sectional fanaticism North and Union-with-Abolition party in Congress and of South and restore the Government as it was in

Gen. Banks and the Negroes.

We see that some of our Republican exchanges are attacking Mr. Voorhers because he intropurpose we should assemble, and for such a pur- duced into Congress a resolution of inquiry in pose we should, as we do, invite the co-operation regard to the manner in which General BANKS treated runaway negroes at the expense of his Eminent speakers, true and tried patriots, from | wounded and suffering soldiers. The facts are djoining States, have been invited and may be these. The following editorial article appeared

A Union man, a citizen of the Valley of Virginia, the scene of the recent conflicts, who was compelled to abandon his home and accompany the Union army on its retreat across the Potomac, is now on a visit to some of his relatives in Harrison county. Having suffered much, and been imprisoned more than once on account of his Union sentiments, which he never attempted to conceal, and being now an exile, he of course feels exceedingly bitter toward the rebels, and House of Representatives in July last. Twice hopes for their speedy and thorough subjugation, has that resolution been proposed at the present and the punishment of the leading traitors. One session of Congress and each time was it voted circumstance occurred during Banks's retreat, which he states caused much hard feeling, not only among the loyal Virginians, but amongst publicans have no idea of adopting the senti- the Union soldiers also. The gentleman says ments of that resolution as the policy to be pur- that in his retreat Gen. Banks furnished Governsued in the prosecution of the war. The lead ment transportation for negroes who accompanied our army, while the white people-men, ers of that party here are aware of this, and yet women and children—who were fleeing from they have the dishonesty to adopt it as the basis their homes, were compelled to walk; and he saw

Such things as this are calculated to produce the most unhappy effect, not only upon the Union people of the rebellious States, but upon our own soldiers; and this gentlemen states that the Western troops, particularly, were greatly angered at seeing such partiality manifested for the

On this article Mr. VOORHEES based a resoluenough to resign. He is willing, it appears, to tion instructing the "committee on the conduct be degraded, but he holds on to his pay and emol- of the war" to inquire into the facts therein al-

Mr. VOORHEES is also justified in his course by the following editorial article taken from the

Many of the men were justly indignant at the fresh trials they were stbject to by reason of this stampede of "contrabands." The wagons were nearly all driven by colored teamsters and into these vehicles the alarmed negroes crowded, while the sick and worn out soldiers were compelled to trudge along on toot. If they sought refuge in the ambulances they were driven away by the colored drivers only to see their places occupied charge upon the weasury. That's the difference by the blacks soon after, or if they attempted to get in without permission from the drivers found themselves kept out by those already in the vehicles. The mules were also taken possession of sympathy of all true men, FREMONT merits, as by the "colored population" who rode along in comfort and safety, sometimes obliging the jaded animals to carry double.

Thus were our brave men compelled to make this disastrous retreat, many of them in a debilitated condition, while stout, able bodied blacks followed the army quite at their ease. This re port comes not from one, but from several, and Democracy in this part of the State have lost we only wonder that our soldiers restrained themnothing by the fusion lately made in your city. selves from laying violent hands upon the slaves My acquaintance is general throughout the on being obliged to lag behind subject to the tencounty, and while I cannot count a dozen men to Col. Buckley's, called as they say, the "aboliwho supported either Douglas, Bell, or Breck- tion" regiment, declare they have had quite

> Mr. Voorhees's resolution in the House, Colonel RICHARDSON of Illinois, whose high character for veracity has never been questioned, said, "I have heard this same charge made by soldiers."

Now, if with this evidence before the country, the Abolition editors of Indiana think that no investigation ought to be made they are welcome to tell their readers so. We do not think, how ever, that any honest or sensible man will censure Mr. Voornees on this subject, especially as the 27th Indiana regiment was in that cruel en-

If negroes have become the objects of tender care on the part of an American officer than his A Republican Senator is convicted of using his "sick and wounded soldiers it is time it should be

Of course if this or any other resolution had been levelled at General McClellan or any public eye, there is no telling the extent of simi- other Democrat it would have been instantly lar corruptions. The commissioners, Messrs, acted on by this Abolition Congress and prompt HOLT and Owen, recommend that a law be investigation made, but inasmuch as the General whose conduct is to undergo examination is an outright Abolitionist we expect to hear but little

We are assured that private letters from that region confirm these reports and that the proof high officials from plundering the treasury, and can be produced in ample form if the committee that, too, at a time when we are engaged in a on the conduct of the war will enter upon the in-

# A Card from Hon. W. H. English-

Just Sentiments Forcibly Stated. We call attention to the following card from ates the nation before the world. Think of it. In a Hon. W. H. English in response to a request from some of his old friends in the Second District to again become a candidate to represent them in Congress. Mr. ENGLISH, for three successive terms, represented that District in Congress with marked ability. It will be noticed that in declining to again become the recipient of virtue, all the integrity, and all the loyalty of the confidence of his political friends, he utters some just sentiments upon the present condition branding their political opponents with disloyalty. of public affairs which are well worthy of con-When the news reached here that STONEWALL sideration by all who sincerely desire the good of Jackson was marching upon Washington, and the the country, and for that reason we call attention

# LEXINGTON, IND., June 23, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have but recently returned too, remarked that he hoped the rebels would home, after an absence of six weeks, which will account for my not sooner answering your kind letter of the 6th inst., in which you are pleased to say that I am your choice, and as you believe nate result for the country. Senator Hale, the choice of the Democracy of your county, to make the race for Congress in this District at the approaching election, and desiring me to state whether I am a candidate for the nomination, or would accept it if tendered me.

I am deeply impressed by this additional maniestation of confidence and good will on the part of yourselves and that portion of the citizens of your county whom you represent, but I must say in reply to your inquiry that I have not for a moment contemplated being a candidate, and most

As to accepting the nomination, if tendered me. I can only say that whilst I appreciate the obligation which rests upon a man holding the relafor such a party, with such a record, to ask the tions which I have to the people of this district, people to perpetuate power in its hands? If such to make some sacrifice of personal wishes to a seeming political necessity, where demanded by the united voice of his political friends, still I stitutions which have made our Government the am not able to see that the circumstances require hope and asylum of the oppressed of all other that I should make the approaching race, and I therefore respectfully decline the use of my

It is perhaps superfluous for me to add that, as a private citizen, neither seeking or desiring ofdiana, and Hon. Jesse Brown, Loan Commission. fice, I shall exert whatever of influence I possess er, have informed the Board of Brokers that they to maintain the Constitution and the Union, and

To do that, in my judgment, it is necessary not

own domestic institutions as provided by the Constitution; and if any slave State chooses to abol-I earnestly protest against the citizens of the free States being burthened with taxes on account of such negroes, as I do also against their being turned loose amongst us to compete with and cheapen the labor of white men and women, to fill our poor houses and jails, and demoralize our people. I am for leaving the question of slavery exactly where our fathers left it in that incompa-That the Abolition measures which have re- rable instrument, the Constitution of the United

ing sincerely that the restoration of that party to course represent the same party out of Congress. Such is the character of the so-called "Union" or Fusion party as demonstrated by the public acts of its representative men in our national Legislature.

South and restore the Government as it was in feel in the days of the republic, I feel it to be my duty to stand by them in the approaching canvass. At the same time I have no reproaches for those of my old political friends who have in good faith fused with Republicans

I would beg this latter class to remember that tions, nominate candidates, adopt platforms and glass house to throw stones. A walk up Broadgo through all the maneuvers of party organiza- way shows that we can claim the honors of taxation. I would beg them to reflect whether they | tion quite as much as our "down trodden" cousare not surrounded and outnumbered by men ins in Europe. whose lives have been mainly devoted to unscrupulous and vindictive warfare against the Demo- no means unsuggestive. Leaving Bowling Green, cratic party, under every conceivable pretext, he sees several taxed hotels which pay licenses of and with whose real sympathies and views they at least \$100. The bonded warehouse, a few can have no part-whether they are not, in fact, steps further, reminds us that fifty cents duty is seful, it may be, to help it up, but always in the of any goods. The splendid stores of the wholerear and with no power to stop its progress or sale dealers are each worth fifty dollars a year to riodically set for years, for it is notorious that way of these stores must pay 3 per cent. of his ties, under various pretexts and names, have been serve that for every receipt for goods to be transarrayed against us at almost every general elec- mitted there is a charge of from one to five fortunate and unjustifiable divisions in our own | Wall street is worth fifty dollars a year to his

It should not be forgotten that a generous sup rence to ruinous fanaticism and monstrous cor- gatherer to know that each of them has to pay a ruptions is quite another. The first is entirely license of \$10. He glances into the auctioneers' consistent with the position we have always held stores, and complacently remembers that every as Democrats, but the latter would make us un one must contribute \$10 to the Government. worthy of the name of freemen. We must not | The druggist, where he stops for soda water, has allow ourselves to be driven from correct princi- to pay his share, and on the eating house where ples by any amount of misrepresentation or even he takes a nibble there is a similar claim. If he

great historical fact, which can not be overcome the privilege, unless it is a silk umbrella, in which under the rule of the Democracy the country grew quently cotton umbrellas will be in active deto be one of the greatest nations of the earth, and mand. The theatres, wholesale and retail stores, as long as they held power, the people of all the and the incomes derived from every building on States were prosperous and happy.

I am, gentlemen, very truly, Your friend and obd't sery't

WM. H. ENGLISH. To D. S. Huffstetter, Thomas Hunt, County Treasurer; H. C. Wible, County Clerk; Dr. Henry Lingle, L. B. Coggswell, Esq., and M. S. Marity, Esq., Orange county, Indiana.

A Warning to Indiana.

We have no doubt of the earnestness and faithfulness-nor of the thorough loyalty of such of the members of the Democratic party of Indiana as are making common cause with the Republi cans of that State. We have the utmost confidence that the union of the two parties for the arpose of upholding the national power, by the lection of suitable men of tried loyalty, for the executive offices of the State, will be a success, and one that will do great honor to the patriots who are engaged in the movement. But let us, behalf of the Republicans of Illinois, who are reaping the bitter fruit of an attempt in the same rection, give our Indiana friends of the pure faith the benefit of the caution we have learned. Let them make their selections for county offices laws necessery to carry into effect the provisions with exceeding care; and when members of the of this article" Legislature are to be chosen, let that care be reloubled. Let them see to it that the proposed mion is not confined to the Republican counties alone, but that it extends, on the basis accepted, from Laporte to the Ohio river. Let them know that their candidates for all places are not Union men with an "if" or a "but," else certain disaster will be the end of the co-operative endeavor. We have tried it in Illinois and know. Our recent Convention is a warning not to be forgot-

m.-Chicago Tribune. We find the above copied into the Lafayette Journal, one of the Republican organs in this State. Our Democratic friends who took part in the 18th of June Convention, will perceive that they are not to be treated by their Republican asociates as entirely above suspicion. They are o be watched and regarded with distrust till they prove their fidelity to the new organization. The act that they were once Democrats is to be taken is prima facie evidence against them. Some of them will probably get a little restive under such a system of espionage .- N. A. Ledger.

### The Fight Just Commenced.

The sum of a good government was described y that illustrious champion of Democracy, homas Jefferson, to be "a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring ne another: shall leave them otherwise, free to egulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of abor the bread it has earned."

To these principles the Democracy adhere to lay. They are the fundamental principles of our orm of Government. They embody the grand loctrines of equal rights.

The recent canvass on the new Constitution has disclosed that the enemies of these sound governmental views "still live." The advocates of special and exclusive privileges for the beneit of individuals, instead of throwing open all kinds of business to free and full competition, have been sowing their specious falsehoods broadcast with a success which is a matter of surprise to all who repose confidence, as we do, the right sense of the masses of the people. Whether, however, the new instrument be adopted or rejected, this much is certain, sooner or later the people will resume the power of which they have been robbed, and hurl from office those whose constant effort has been to imoverish the masses for the sake of filling their

We remember that in a desperate naval en ragement, the Captain of the enemy's vessel hailed John Paul Jones and asked him if he had surrendered. The reply was, "We've just begun to fight," and the surrender was on the other side in a few hours. The enemies of the people's rights propound that interrogatory to day. We largely attended, harmonious and enthusiastic. tell them "we've just begun to fight," and we shall continue the contest till the grand principle of equal rights is again established on a sure oundation .- Chicago Times.

# The "Stover fraud."

The Vincennes Gazette, edited by the Hon Cynus M. Allen, thus condemns the recent at tempt of the Journal to whitewash the Agent of State, and excuse his complicity in the Stover

The Indianapolis Journal undertakes to defend | guise, therefore be it the course of R. N. Hudson, State Agent, in Resolved, That we recognize the Democratic cannot be very well defended. He may have Democrats and every other loyal citizen, to favor will be difficult to convince the people that his tial means for the defeat of the various sectional entered his office; that was about March, 1861, country which we witnessed when peace reigned but he gave the Governor no intimation of the throughout our borders. fraud until February, 1862. Was it right for | Resolved, That we are in favor of the vigorous Col. Hudson to conceal the fraud from the Exec- prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Again, at the time the fraud was discovered, In- ment, and that we have been at all times in favor tempting to negotiate any loans, neither was the the requirements of the Constitution or statutes General Government, and neither the interests of of the United States in conformity thereto. the State or National Government required the | Resolved, That the experience of the past year conceilment of the fraud.

extra session in April, 1861, and continued until made to induce Congress to interfere with ques-June, this was after Col. Hudson knew Stover's tions of domestic slavery, or to take inciplent rascality. Why was it not made known, that the steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to necessary legislation could be had to prevent fu- the most alarming and dangerous consequences." ture frauds. Col. Hudson allowed his office to be and that we are opposed to the President's emanused for the redemption and payment of interest cipation policy, to the abolition of slavery in the on the fraudulent issue, thus, indirectly, making District of Columbia, and to all other "incipient the State a party to the fraud and giving the steps" in relation to that subject, believing, as bonds currency. He ought to have known that we do, that all such measures only tend to aid for every \$10,000 of bonds returned by Stover he | and strengthen the infamous and wicked rebellion was putting in circulation \$40,000, and instead of reducing was quadrupling the fraudulent issues. The object Col. Hudson had in view may Resolved, That while all the energies of the have been "worthy any man's ambition," but for people are needed for meeting the demands neour life we can't see how it was to be accom-plished when the fraudulent bonds increased from the brave and gallant men who have taken up \$250,000 in circulation at the time the fraud was arms in defense of a government made by white liscovered to \$1,000,000 at the time it was ex- men and for white men and their posterity forposed. We do not impugn the motives or honesty of Col. Hudson, but he has shown himself solemn and decided protest against any approprian unfaithful and incompetent public agent, ation of public money for the purpose of freeing and his course is as indefensible as that of Sto-slaves, or supporting them when freed, and

The Tax Bill and the City.

The final passage of the tax bill, directly intethe repeal of the Morrill Tariff, and that in all city. For instance, every window adorned by the other. transparent colored vases of the apothecary sig-nifies ten dollars for the Federal Government. litical organizations, whether they pass under the Every eating house, whether an elaborate affair, names of Know Nothings, Wide Awakes, Knights or only a little basement where sandwiches and of the Golden Circle, Abolition Leagues, or uncold coffee are sold, must disgorge an X. Prof.

Anderson, the Wizard of the North, will have to pay the tax gatherer double this amount, for a juggler's license is \$20; and besides this \$100 the license for opening a theater. Bankers, who are generally supposed to have more money than anybody else, will pay \$100, and peddlers who have less, are charged but \$5. Confectioners are selves to the support of the Union on the basis

and Abolitionists by going into the so-called charged \$10, and pawabrokers \$50. Every Union party of Indiana. A few have notoriously reader can, by reflecting a moment on the num ne so to save or procure political office, or ber of establishments in only his personal knowbecause of some old sore, but the mass, I ledge, devoted to these pursuits, form some idea doubt not, are actuated by patriotic but I think of the vast revenue which must flow to the

Government from the license in this city alone. We in America have been accustomed to make re can be no greater humbug than the cry of frequent little squibs and satires about English to party" by a set of men who hold conven- taxation, but henceforth live in too fragile a

A tax-gatherer's promenade in Broadway is by coming the mere tail-pieces to a political kite, paid for the entry into or withdrawal therefrom ontrol its course. The same trap has been pe- Uncle Sam. Every clerk standing in the doormbinations of the olds and ends of other par- income over \$600. At the express office you obion, and yet defeat has only overtaken us by un- cents. That portly stock broker turning out of government in licenses, while that carriage and horse driving up near the corner represents anort of the Administration in all proper and le other \$5. As he goes past the nest of lawyers timate measures is one thing, and a blind adhe- at Trinity buildings it is a satisfaction to the taxpasses a newspaper office, he reflects that for ev-I would say, let us firmly stand together under ery advertisement the proprietor pays 3 per cent. the old flag and in the old organization, fighting on the gross receipts. Every physician whose ecessionism to the bitter end, and assailing the little tin sign he may see on his route must dis-Administration wherever we conscientiously be gorge \$10. The cigars smoked along the streets lieve it to be in error, but upholding the Consti- are taxed according to their value. If it rains tution and laws, and never losing sight of that and he puts up an umbrella, he need not pay for y misrepresentation or abuse, and that is, that case he must pay 5 per cent. of its value-conseyour Broadway route, are taxed. People's clothes and what they eat are taxed. The glass they look through and the gas they see by are taxed. If we wish to slaughter hogs and sheep for our own consumption, Uncle Sam permits us to do so gratis; but he will not permit us to hang ourselves for nothing, as hemp is taxed 3 per cent. If we wish to leave the city and go to New Jersey, we can do so freely; but if we prefer other foreign climes and think of Europe, we must pay \$3 for the passport and a dollar tax for the privilege of buying your passage ticket .-N. Y. Post.

### Illinois and the Negro.

Whatever be the fate of the new Constitution it is certain that the following propositions, which were submitted separately, have been carried by immense majorities, and will hereafter stand as a part of the organic law:

"Section 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State. "Sec. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage or hold any office in this State. "Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall pass all

The old Constitution of this State and the Constitution of Indiana, and perhaps the Constitutions of one or two other free States, contain provisions prohibiting negro immigration, but those provisions have been practically inoperative because the Legislatures are not required by the Constitution to pass laws giving effect to them. The people of Illinois have now clinched the nail. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect this article," and these laws will doubtless embrace provisions inflicting ishment upon railway and steamboat compa nies and other public conveyances who shall bring negroes into the State, and upon all persons who shall harbor the proscribed race.

The adoption of this article is one of the most significant signs of the times. It might not, and probably would not, have been adopted a few months ago. Its adoption now, by so large majorities, comes of the popular alarm at the effect of the war upon slavery in the South. The same alarm is felt in all the border free States, and similar action will be taken by all of them, and we believe every other Northern State will take it just so soon as they shall feel the fear which the border States feel of negro immigration.

This is natural and inevitable fruit of abomism. The decree of emancipation of the slaves of the South will be a decree of exclusion of negroes from every present loyal State, and eventually from every State. Missouri and Kentucky and Tennessee and Maryland will no more become asylums of free negroes than will Illinois become such an asylum.

Abolition is, then, expulsion of the negroes from the United States, not by any system of colonization, but by proscriptive laws. From a condition which God and nature seem to have designed for them, and only in which has the race ever made any progress in civilization, they will be driven out to shift for themselves wherever they may, and to relapse into the barbarism from which they are incapable of rising by their

Six thousand millions of property will have been wiped out, the productive power of the cotton and sugar States will have been destroyed, the nation will have been involved in debt which will weigh like a millstone upon the present and future generations, tens of thousands of lives will have been sacrificed, the character of the Government itself will have been changed-and the negro, concerning whose welfare all this will have been done, will himself be abolished .-Chicago Times.

#### Washington County Democratic Convention.

The Democracy of Washington county assembled in convention on the 20th inst. It was The following excellent ticket was nominated:

For Representative, Jimeson Lee; for Treasurer, John L. Menaugh; Sheriff, B. F. Nicholson; Recorder, Wm. C. McCoskey; Surveyor, I. N. Caress; Commissioner, Joel Wilson, Sr.; Coroner, Allen L. Barrett.

The following resolutions were unanimously

WHEREAS, The Democratic party always has been and now is a true Union party, boldly proclaiming its principles and objects without dis-

connection with the Stover fraud. If the facts party of this country as the party of the Union, are as stated by the Journal, then the Cotonel and that it is now more than ever the duty of acted from a conviction of duty, and for what he | the continuance of its organization, and to labor apposed the best interests of the State, but it for the triumph of its principles as a most essenourse was right. Col. Hudson, the Journal schemes, calculated to prevent the restoration of states, discovered the traud a few days after he that glorious union and harmony of the whole

utive of the State for a term of nearly a year? | constitutional supremacy of the General Governdiana was not in the market with bonds, or at- of the suppression of forcible resistance to any of

has furnished additional and undoubted proof The Legislature of the State was convened in that "all efforts of the Abolitionists, and others,

against the extravagance and corruption tolerated

esting to every individual in the country, will of measures for raising revenue no branch of induscourse affect all persons doing business in the try should be fostered to the detriment of an-

of the Constitution, and that we are unalterably opposed to the Abolition schemes of the North as well as secessionism of the South, believing that the latter is the legitimate offspring of the

cratic Central Committee. A meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Marion county was held at the Senti-nel office, on Saturday, June 28, pursuant to pre-grounds absolutely essential; and, as man; of vious notice, at which the following proceedings the citizens of Indianapolis, interested in the

retary of the Committee. On motion of Mr. Loften, it was ordered,

pective committees may designate, to select the Congressional Convention, to be held at Franklin on the 17th of July next. On motion of Mr. White, it was ordered. That

a County Convention be held at the Court House, in Indianapolis, on Saturday, August 16, com nencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for county offices.

On motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Loften, it was ordered, that the County Con- fanatics, had joined hands and formed a party vention shall be a delegate convention, and organization, a great and good man, who st that the ratio of votes is apportioned in the lives in memory, said, in the hearing of the wriseveral townships as follows-Each out town- ter of this, as follows, to-wit: hip shall have ten votes, and Centre township shall have twenty-five votes.

On motion the Committee adjourned JOHN R. ELDER, Chairman. JESSE PRICE, Secretary.

An Indiana Meeting. At an adjourned meeting of the Indianians, it with blood! held at the rooms of Senator Wright, last eve-

ning, Hon. Henry S. Lane was made Chairman, and Hon. Mr. Colfax Secretary. The President stated that the object of the

Mr. Dennis stated that an Indiana organization had existed since November last, when some \$700 had been raised and expended for the benefit of her sick soldiers, which was the origin of the Patent Office Hospital.

One thousand two hundred and thirty five dollars was thereupon subscribed for the purpose of growing radicalism of the country, and defended ameliorating the condition or the sick and wounded Indiana soldiers now in Washington TOn motion of Governor Wright, a permanent A. spoke in most glowing terms of the indicaorganization was made, by which Hon. D. P. tions throughout the State in regard to the suc-

Holloway was elected President, W. T. Dennis, cess of the Democratic party. His speech was Secretary, and Hon. J. P. Usher Treasurer. An executive committee of eight were ap- to with marked attention throughout by the vast ointed, as follows: Warren T. Lockhart, Hallet | concourse of people assembled on the occasion .-Kilbourne, R. M. Hall, R. G. Hedrick, E. C. Salem Banner of Liberty. Mayhew, C. M. Heaton, T. M. Smith, and R. S.

The executive committee were authorized to appoint sub-committees, of ladies and others, at they never saw before, the enormity of slavery,

order of the executive committee. The executive committee were authorized to turning from our evil ways .- Newark North call on all Indianians not present for additional American, Nov. 28, 1861.

The executive committee and the permanent officers were ordered to meet at the office of R. S. Davis, 398 D street, in front of the City Hall, Asylum, has not yet been found, as was reported on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be 10 inches high, light hair, bald on top of his

Funds heretofore raised ............\$700 00 gence at times. Any person furnishing intelli-

HENRY S. LANE, President. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Secretary.

A Speech from Gen. Breckinridge. A worrespondent of the Mobile Register, writing from Meridian, Miss., under date of 10th inst., notices the arrival at that place of General John C. Breckinridge. During the day Colonel Colbert's regiment "made a call" on Gen. Brecknridge at the Meridian House. The correspond-

Being informed by a gentleman present that the assemblage was in compliment to him, he appeared in the front piazza, when repeated calls from the soldiers and citizens made it incumbent have passed the Wilmot proviso and applied the

peared determined to hear him. Gen. Breckinridge prefaced his remarks by protesting against making a regular speech; said e was not accustomed of late to so doing, and deprecated such things; that this was the time for action, not speeches; that no one need think there was anything to hope for from the Lincoln Government; that this struggle had proved to us the Territories. that the enemy neither respected age, female loveliness, nor infantile weakness, when in their power; that our only hope was in our strong arm, and a determination never to be conquered; that history showed no nation or people who resisted their oppressors with boldness, determination and bravery, no matter what the numerical superiority of the invader, but that they finally succeeded

and eventually defeated them His own State had not acted well, but it was in an error of judgment-not of the heart. She hoped to be able to stay the fratricidal hand and act as mediator, but before she was aware of it, was betrayed by some of her own

The Mississippians, he would say, without disparaging the bravery of the volunters of other States, that he had the honor of commanding them at Shiloh, and that no braver men fought there: that in one instance it was important a formidable battery should be taken from the enemy, he told his Mississippian soldiers so, and they at once charged it with their bayonets, with not a load of powder or ball in their possession.

and took it over all opposition. He closed by pledging himself to our cause as long as there was a foot of soil to defend and any of her sons would rally in the face of the common enemy. He assured his countrymen that when the sword was put aside (if ever) and Kentucky was left to decide whom she would join, it

would most certainly be the South. His remarks were eloquent in their inception and delivery, and were listened to with profound attention by ladies, soldiers and citizens, and elicited much applause. At the close the ladies came forward and were introduced to him, and

# each one shook him by the hand.

Enormous Guns. The Secretaries of the Army and Navy are in search of guns of a size and destructive power truly formidable. They want twenty smooth bores, of fifteen inches caliber, weighing not over 50,000 lbs, and carrying balls of 450 lbs, at an attack of typhoid fever contracted in camp. He initial velocity of not less than 1,500 ft. per sec- had been at home for two or three months, and ond; and the same number of rifled guns of at the time of his death was with his wife and twelve inch caliber, about sixteen ft. long, and children at the depot-for Seymour. He had carrying shot of 500 lbs. at a minimum initial taken his seat in the cars of the Jeffersonville velocity of 1,300 ft. These guns will be tested train, when he became faint, and was carried with 1,000 rounds of powder, weighing one- from thence to the ladies room of the depot, fourth as much as the shot for the smooth-bore, where in a few moments be breathed his last. and one-fifth as much as that for the rifled piece. His wife and three or four interesting children Should American ingenuity be equal to the de- were around him. It was a sad and affecting mand—as it unquestionably will be—a class of sight to see the husband and father thus suddenly ordnance will be produced which will make still snatched from the weeping group. further improvement in iron-clad vessels necessary. The fifteen inch smooth-bores asked for are precisely the size of the great Union gun at Fortress Monroe. The rifled pieces will be al-most twice as the largest hitherto made in this House, the Harugary Society (German) and a mechanical ingenuity of the country has the no- remains to their final resting-place. blest opportunity for its exercise.

Abolition Logic.

pleases with property of rebels. It is not our they were just getting their hands in. cipation in this article, but only to test the logic noon, the exact particulars of which we could of this inquiry of the Tribune's. We ask, therefore, "in what section or clause of the Constitu- shot a private of another company. The bail tion is the nation or its Government required to took effect in the breast, and the man expired in guarantee or protect the alleged property of a short time. Whether the act was justifiable loyal men in anything which they claim as

ment of abolition is, that the Constitution does not recognize slavery; an argument absolutely false, yet all-powerful with its advocates. The truth is, the Constitution specifies no particular tribute a sum to the State Fair if it was held at subject of property. It accepts the institutions of the States in that regard, and does nothing amount they were willing to raise. It should more. The abolition argument, then, that it is have been \$3,000. They will raise the last ailent as to this or that property is applicable to named sum if the State Board will hold the Fair everything which men own, and the deduction there this year. must be that if this silence gives power to destroy

For the Daily State Sentine

State Fair.
The members of the State Board of Agriculture, present at a meeting held on the 27th inst. dopted the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, The State Board of Agriculture, Meeting of the Marion County Demo- having determined on holding a State Fair this fall, and as the fair grounds used by the State Board, are now occupied as an encampment for holding of a fair, have intimated a willingness to On motion, Jesse Price, Esq., was elected Sec- co-operate with this Board in preparing suitable grounds for said fair.

Resolved, That the co operation of the people That in the Congressional and Judicial District of Indianapolis is respectfully solicited; and that Conventions, the vote of Marion county is so the Board will await any proposition for and asportioned that each out township shall be en- sistance in preparing suitable grounds, that the tled to three votes, and Centre township to four- citizens of Indianapolis may determine to render. Resolved, That the immediate action of the

On motion of Mr. Webb, it was ordered. That citizens is respectfully requested, as the preparaeach township be requested to hold a township tions required are extensive, and if said fair is convention, at such time and place as their re. held, must be commenced as early as possible. Resolved, That the old Fair Grounds, or the delegates they are entitled to to attend grounds in the immediate vicinity thereof, be selected as the most suitable for the holding of the

#### State Fair this fall. What Daniel Webster Said.

To the Editor of the New York Express: "THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."-Soon after this declaration was made by its distinguished author, and his followers, the Abolitionists and

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinion, or dare question their infallibility, and, finally, bankrupt the country and deluge

Happy for the far-seeing author of the above, he did not live to see his prediction fulfilled. He now "sleeps his last sleep." But he will ever "live in the hearts of his countrymen," while meeting was to raise funds for the relief of the those whom he so truly denounced will only be ick and wounded Indiana soldiers in Washing remembered to be cursed by their countrymen and the whole civilized world!

> DR. JAMES S. ATHON.—This distinguished gentleman, who is the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, visited our town on Saturday last, and addressed the Democracy at the Court House. He took strong grounds against the the Democracy in a masterly manner against the foul aspersions of some of the opposition. Dr. sound, forcible and to the point, and was listened

THE ABOLITIONISTS DID IT .- \* \* Some twenty-five years ago a few noble men saw as and they set themselves to work to arouse the The funds raised are to be placed in the charge | conscience of the nation. By degrees men came of the permanent officers, to be drawn upon the to see the sin and turn from it; and our present conflict of arms is a direct consequence of this

THE LOST MAN IS NOT FOUND .- George Milam, the lunatic who wandered from the Floyd County Said Milam is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or uplished in the city papers, and papers at In. head, slightly lame in one foot owing to the loss of several toes; talks with a good deal of intelli-warded .- N. A. Ledger.

For the Daily State Sentinel. To the Douglas Men of Indiana. GENTLEMEN: As one of your number I fee sulted by the action of the Black Republicans who have brought our country into its present difficulties by their crusades against slaveholders and for the unconstitutional abolition of slavery.

The great and cardinal doctrine of Douglas, that on which he rested his fame, and which endeared him to us all, was popular sovereignty, non-intervention with slavery in the Territories. Now, what do we behold? Why, this miserable Janus-faced Black Republican party, while simpering simulated sorrow and respect for Douglas's memory and honeying about his supporters, on him to say something, as the assemblage apact to all existing Territories, thus giving a fatal stab to the hopes and memory of Douglas. This great outrage has been perpetrated in the face and eyes of the solemn decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, admits. It is kept concealed from the public as much as possible, and is telegraphed under the unmeaning phrase of the bill to give freedom to

Now, how do poor Secrest, Williamson, Gooding and Ray feel? However as Ray was a Lecompton swindle man. I believe, he'll have no trouble with his conscience or consistency.

THE GATLING GUN .- This newly invented firearm is attracting much attention among our citi zens. All that have witnessed its operations are delighted with its shooting qualities. It can be fired at the rate of two hundred shots per minute with great accuracy and effect. Its caliber and range are the same as that of the Enfield rifle, but it can be made to carry a much larger ball. The inventor designs having the guns hereafter constructed of a size to carry a lead ball of about a half pound in weight, the range of which, when fired through rifled barrels, will be from one and a half to two miles. The beauty of this formidable engine of warfare consists in its simplicity of construction, freedom from getting out of order and in its perfect safety to the operators. The gun, with three or four men to operate it, will be as effective in battle as a regiment of men armed

The gun will not eat nor will it get sick; its economy, therefore, is apparent to all. The gun is mounted on wheels in the style of dinary artillery, and is about the weight of a light buggy. One or two men can move it rapidly from place to place over any ordinary surface, or one horse can take it on a run and keep up with cavalry. There is, in our opinion, no fire arm in use equal to it in rapidity of firing and efficiency. A battery of these guns might justly be styled lightning or telegraphic artillery. This invention is well worthy the attention of Government

officials and of military men generally. Sudden Death .-- On Saturday evening, Dr Kraut, formerly a resident of this city and more recently surgeon of the 32d Indiana, Col. Wiilich's regiment, died suddenly at the Union Depot. The Doctor had been in failing health for some time, having never recovered from a severe

Dr. Kraut, we understand, was an able surgeon, who had an experience of over twenty years' army practice in Europe.

country; and it is with regard to them that the large concourse of citizens accompanying the Passage of Troops .- The 12th Illinois cavalry, en route from Springfield to Annapolis, Md.,

The New York Tribune asks: "In what sec passed through this city on Saturday night and tion or clause of the Constitution is the nation or Sunday. They came here over the Lafayette its Government required to guarantee or protect road and left by the Indiana Central. There the alleged property of rebels in those they claim were about ninety cars, making five or six trains. as slaves?" It answers: "Why none," and re | The boys took quite a spree yesterday-a portion marks, "If there is any such clause or section it of them at least-and two or three knock downs must be easy to point it out." Therefore it holds in front of the court house was the consequence. that the Federal Government can do what it | The fight was among themselves, and we suppose purpose to argue the policy or impolicy of eman. An unfortunate occurrence happened about

cipline or not we are not advised, but presume We ask this question because the great argu- the matter will be investigated. THE STATE FAIR .- In our notice in Saturday's issue that Mr. Bebee and his friends would con-

one kind of property, sanctioned by the laws of a State, it gives power to destroy all kinds. Is a word, the abolition doctrine is that the Federal Government possesses despotic power.—Detroit were fine hardy Loking men, but the borses did not strike us as being extra.